### AN EARNEST APPEAL

To All, Irrespective of Party or Faction, for Union

### AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

The Proceedings and Resolutions of a Public Meeting Held Almost Twenty Years Ago by the Republicans of the District-Ringing Speech of the Late A. M. Clapp on that

At a meeting held by the Republican central committee, April 11, 1883, in the city of Washington, the late A. M. Clapp, a gentleman of learning, a journalist of distinction, a citizen universally esteemed, spoke as follows:

"A city of one hundred and eighty thousand people, within sight of the national capitol, devoid of the right of suffrage, is without parallel in any republican form of government in the world. In view of these facts, an important responsibility rests upon the nepublican central committee of the District of Columbia, that duty points to the recovery of the rights of citizensnip, which we are denied. It has been said that the people of the Distriet are satisfied with their present lot. If that be so, there is no evidence of it, for that question has never been tested since Congress, in its wisdom, disfranchised this people. I have no doubt, ingeed, I feel assured, that there is a deep public sentiment here in favor of the right of suffrage and seifthat a large portion of the Democrats with the men of any party in an to secure to this people the dearest rights of American citizenship—the practice of borrowing money from practice of borrowing money from widows and other unsustion of every member of this committee in behalf of measures that will lead recognizes the colored man equally its consideration."

remarks, Mr. J. H. Crossman, Gen. E. transaction, but obtained not a red W. Whittaker, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. cent. Later the lady, being in still George Holmes, and Mr. Andrew Glea- greater need, again asked for some of son were appointed a committee to the interest (6 per cent per annum), draw up resolutions, and after recess but was very shortly and curtly refof twenty minues, Mr. Holmes reported | fused, and was ordered from the said

that she ceded that portion of her ter-ritory known as the District of Colum-deavoring to disown the (his) indebt

contract by and between the United United States, we are pleased to say, States and the State of Maryland, as are signally free from low-grade well as a wanton disregard of the prin- rogues. We wish, however, that we ciples expressed in the Declaration of Independence, which is the foundation principle upon which the National Government rests.

the duty of all true Republicans to sustain the position of Commissioner West in the board of District Commis-

"Resolved. That we will aid in every possible manner the establishment of an elective government for this city, and we also recommend the establishment of a daily paper to aid such ter her own interests. movement in the interest of the citi-

gument against suffrage in the District was that the Government paid 50 fied (?) without even a messenger's exper cent of the expenses of the District, amination. and that that support would be withdrawn if an elective form of government was established. Mr. Holmes said that it seemed to him that the Government owed 50 per cent of the expenses under any form of government If it was the form of government i paying for, then the citizens of the District were swindling the Government by receiving money they were not entitled to. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it was a free press at the same time— well agreed to send a copy of them to the they may need to call upon the Na lowa State Republican committee. On tional Guard to prevent rioting. The Perry Carson it was resolved to take attachment by creditors) and leave the part in the emancipation parade. The vicinity, where his presence is heartily second Tuesday in May.

zen, who played a prominent part in abolishing home rule in Washington, and who has lived to deeply regret his the plain clerk examination without

If indignant citizens, almost twenty years ago, could express themselves so strongly on the evils of the present District form of government, with its imported judges, commissioners and lesser officials, and when the District had less than two hundred thousand strong enough to express the feelings that gets to the bottom of all rascalit practised in the appointment of Go of over three hundred thousand dis-franchised residents of the nation's building, for instance, I know of

Washington is a city composed alling to get in the District Building office-holders except the native and to the manner born, who have no other petty Government clerkship, hence the "whole family" in office evil, while the outsider is called in by successive laws and rule the District. If the District enjoyed the privileges of local selfovernment, all this would be changed. Factories and industries would spring up, making tens of thousands inde pendent of Government employment, and consequently inculcating a spirit of manhood and true citizenship, which are lamentably lacking in all who have to beg and depend on the official

crumbs to enable them to eke out a hand to mouth existence.

Can not Democrats and Republicans,

as well as all other political factionists or partisans, unite for the common good and make a united demand on Congress for the necessary legislation? Why should Democrats especially concern themselves whether the Norris leaders or the opposition are right or wrong, when the greater question is unsolved, of local self-government?

The Sunday Globe's unbiased advice is to let the leaders of these rival factions fight it out among themselves, while the masses of both and all the parties unite and select leaders to represent the desire of the entire people of the District for local government of elective character.

The Globe is neither Republican nor Democratic, Norris or anti-Norris, when it comes to a show-down for an elective form of government for the District.

It will advocate any man or body of nen who come forward with true mumicipal spirit to encourage manufacturing in this city and confer upon its people their natural birthright of self-government. The despotism now having the District by the throat is composed of a mercenary gang of Hes-sians, having neither the welfare of the city at heart nor the best interests of its citizens. Let every honest, manly citizen unite with his fellows, irrespective of party or faction, for their de-

#### SON OF A VETERAN

Gives a Rasping to the Borrower of His Widowed Mother's Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE: government, and that that feeling is DEAR SIR: Your fearless sheet has entertained without regard to political the reputation of showing up underparty distinctions. I am convinced hand rascality (Departmental as well as outside), and hope that you may of the District are ready to join hands find space in your columns for the fol-

pecting women for the purpose of furthering his own special inteto a restoration of all our rights as ests. Several years back the gen American citizens. The prejudice of tleman (?) in question borrowed five race and color may have something to hundred dollars of a soldier's widow lo with inspiring an opposition to the residing in the vicinity, giving a so right of self-government, but so long as called deed in fee as security. This the Constitution of the United States document was given upon property already covered with mortgage, and, of with the white man, as an American course, the valuable security (?) thus citizen, no such objection should pregiven by this clean thief was worthvail with men of patriotic impulses less. It was but a question of time and intelligent minds. Leaving this when the property in question (bona committee to shape its own conduct in fide security ) (?) was sold, and the such direction as its best judgment widow lady was left. After a year or may dictate, I leave the question for more had elapsed the lady, needing her money, made bold to ask for some After Mr. Clapp had concluded his of the interest accruing from the above gentleman's (?) door when she became "Resolved, That the will of rights' of persistent for her dues and just rights. the state of Maryland, which was The gentleman (?) very brusquely re adopted by that State prior to the time fused to pay anything at all, and bia to the United States, provided that edness. The swindled lady was told the right of suffrage should never be that if she dared to ever set foot upon Resolved, That is was expressly police lock her up, and when the son stipulated in ceding that territory to of the swindled threatened rough the United States that all rights en handling to the thief, the latter claimjoyed by the people of this district un- ed that the said son was a dangerous tinue to be enjoyed and held sacred to beth's. Yes, indeed! If widow-swind them and their descendants forever. ling clean thieves like the above men-"Resolved, That the total disfran- tioned were West of the Missourichisement of our people by the Con- well, they would speedily find halters gress of the United States, under the around their necks or else be called late act providing a permanent form out at fifty paces and given a chance of government for the people of this to uphold their nefarious practices at District, is a flagrant violation of the the end of a Colt. Certain parts of the

Washington. The above mentioned gentleman (? in making the loan of the lady, claimed "Resolved, That we believe it to be that he would pay as soon as the sec ond story was finished upon certain o his buildings. The buildings were sold however, as well as finished, yet th uilder never showed up with any re mittance. The property, for which the lady held the deed in fee security, was sold unbeknown to her, and no chance was given her to have parties look af-

could say, honestly say, the same of

Undoubtedly, though, it will be but question of time when he falls in Mr. Holmes said that the main ar-ument against suffrage in the Dis-gets a boost into the service, classi-

What large and magnanimou chemes certain of our citizens, most espectable (?) citizens, are engaged anyhow. Going around swindling protected widows of their substance and then, when pushed by those whom hey have swindled, running after po ce protection. We would venture to however, that Washington laws ndeavor to protect thieves under the ankruptcy laws, and coerce and bully motion of Gen. Whittaker, \$25 was congentleman (?) of money borrowing ributed by the committee towards designificant swindling tendencies, might do well to fraying the expenses of the emancipa- move into property which he was turn ion celebration, and on motion of Col. ed into his wife's name (to prevent ommittee then adjourned until the disliked, Again the gentleman (?) in cond Tuesday in May. . . question is said to have stated to the The foregoing extract from a report effect that he would like to get a Govof the meeting has been handed the ernment position, paying about \$3,000 Globe by an old and well-known citl- per year. We would advise him, howany auxiliaries.

SON OF A VETERAN.

A Lady Has Her Say.

Washington, D. C., June 3, 1961. DEAR SIR: I am glad to see we have at least one good paper in Washingto young married man who has been t exclusively of office and ex- years and who, I know, to be deserved of a good position, as he is smart, telligent and capable to fill any cierio ning in life than to struggle for a position, but still Commissioners Ros Beach and Maefarland have their friends, and they have to look out for them, and he is put off from time to time. I noticed that Alex. McMillan in the Treasury Department, was advanced from \$2,000 to \$2,500 - a pretty good advance. Wonder if his father is a Senator? The above are cases to be found every day, and you do not need a fine comb to get at them.

I remain Yours respectfully,

#### MURDERS. FAMOUS

The Webster-Parkham Murder of Fifty Years Ago.

### EXECUTION OF PROF. WEBSTER.

The Janitor-Detective and the Solution of the Mystery-The Nathan Murder in New York Mysteries which Have Never Been Solved. The Ayres Confession, etc.

The trial of Doctor Eastman, the Harvard professor, for the alleged murler of Grogan, his brother-in-law, reor Parkman by Professor Webster of Harvard University. Although 50 years or more have elapsed since the ocurrence of that tragic event, its memry still lingers, for in interest and n the circumstances and in the standng of the principals it had as many elments of immortality as the case of Eugene Aram, to which case, indeed, t bore some resemblance.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

Prof. John W. Webster was a man of high character and popular manners. He was a graduate of Harvard, editor of the Boston Journal of Philosophy and Art, lecturer on chemistry, nineralogy, and geology at Harvard, scientific author, and member of sevral scientific societies in this country d Europe. His family consisted of wife and several daughters. They resided at Cambridge. Professor Web-ster's salary was \$1,200 a year, besides certain share of the fees paid by stulents in the medical college, of which Webster was also a graduate.

DOCTOR PARKMAN.

ate of Harvard, and took a degree in nedicine at the University of Aber-He was an uncle of Francis Parkman, or the medical school at Harvard was rected, on North Grove street, Boston. nany years.

Webster and Parkman had been riends many years, and the latter had paned the former \$400 on a note. But ttle had been paid on the note when the identity of the remains. fell due, and Parkman joined other riends in making another loan of \$1,a mortgage on Webster's ousehold effects and collection of

ninerals. Webster was an enthusiastic scienlways in debt and without prospect clearing himself. Parkman was not sposed to worry Webster about his ebt, but he high notions of honor, nd when he learned that Webster had orrowed \$1,200 from another friend and pledged the mineral collection as brought in a verdict of guilty. ecurity, he was furious, and denade a demand upon Webster for paynent of the loan due, and threatened seize his goods. Webster made an ppointment with Parkman at the medcal college for the afternoon of Frilay, Nov. 23, 1849, at which time he pledged himself to pay the money. Parkman was seen entering the col-

ege that day and he never was again

een alive. The disappearance of so prominent man as Doctor Parkman caused a creat stir. A reward was offered for formation concerning him. Doctor Webster attended to his duties as us nal, went into society, discussed the lisappearance of Parkman with the latter's family and with his own, and even went to the brother of Parkman and told him about Parkman's visit o the college and how he left hurriedafter receiving payment on his otes. Webster went about apparentv at east, self-possessed, and as agree ole in manner as ever. -But he spent great deal of time behind bolted oors in his laboratory, and finally the anitor's suspicions were aroused and e began to search and watch. janitor was the means of bringing ome to Webster the awful crime. ollege was searched by the police, but nothing was found. The janitor was nore persistent and thorough. He dug hrough a wall into a vault and disovered lying upon the ground porions of a human body, consisting of a elvis, thigh, and a portion of a leg below the knee. In the vault were also three towels recognized as the property

Webster was then arrested. He took strychnine pill, which nearly killed nim; but he survived. The search vent on. A large number of fragments of human bones partly calcined and ome artificial teeth were discovered the furnace. A tea chest, standing n Webster's room, was examined. It appeared to be full of minerals, but under the minerals and a layer of tanbark the upper part of the trunk of a nan and a left thigh were found, the high being thrust into the thorax and he whole tied with a string. A large losed knife, recently cleaned, was ound in the chest. The different parts of the body were put together and inlicated a man about the height and orm of Parkman. Some parts of the oody had been burned, as Webster had run the furnace behind bolted doors at a tremendous heat, a fact ascertained by Littlefield, the janitor, who was was instrumental in hanging him.

the first to suspect Webster and who The string found tied around the remains in the tea chest was identified as part of a ball used by Webster. A bunch of keys belonging to Parkman was found in his possession. The false teeth were identified by the maker as having been made for Parkman, and they fitted the original mold. The notes given by Webster to Parkman were found cancelled at Webster's louse, and link by link the chain of vidence was forged. A heavy sledge ammer that had stood in the profes r's room was missing, a large Turkh knife recently cleaned was discoved, and a knife wound was found in ortions of the thorax discovered in he vault. Some of Webster's clothing ore spots of blood, and on the stairs and floor leading from Webster's private room to the basement laboratory was evidence that oxalic acid had been

sed to remove blood stains.

facts to light. The persistency of this facts received great consideration on man seems almost unaccountable, for the trial. He never noticed or heard Webster was universally liked, and his of the sledge hammer until it was over, it was shown that he was espe- wound in the thorax was made after first caused Littlefield to suspect Webster was the recollection that he had It has always been believed that had overheard high words between the Professor Webster frankly told this the latter disappeared. He poked into crime and made no effort to conceal the hogshead of water to see if the the crime, he would have got off with body of Parkman was there, he spied and the Lord Leutrim Murder in Ireland Two on Webster through the keyhole of the furnace, and step by step reached was about the same age. Webster was a conclusion, which at the trial was

Webster himself seemed to overdo the innocent friend. He let fall insinuations that Parkman was eccentric der of Grogan, his brother-in-law, re-calls one of the most celebrated cases in a fit of aberration of mind. He in the annals of American criminal wrote anonymous letters to the Parkprocedure, namely the murder of Doc- man family and to the authorities, misspelled and ungrammatical communications in a disguised hand, trying to throw them off the scent. But until he members of Professor Webster's famwas arrested he gave no sign of being lily worried. Twice he accompanied the detectives in a search of the college, and betrayed no nervousness or unusual feeling. He cordially invited the police to search the premises, but af-terward it was remembered that he skillfully diverted their attention from places where evidence of his guilt afterward was found by the prying jan- The Richest People of Any Subject

Doctor Parkman was one of the most prominent citizens of Boston, and in addition to the reward of \$4,000 offered for his discovery, the social pressure on the authorities made them ac-

Webster was arraigned for trial on Tuesday, March 19, 1850, before Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw and Justices Wilde, Dewey, and Metcalf. Under the existing statute it was necessary for a majority of the supreme court bench to sit in capital cases. Attorney-General John H. Clifford and George Bemis appeared for the Government, and Pliny Merrick, of Worcester, and Edward D. Sohier, of Boston, for the defendant. The trial lasted eleven days, Dr. George Parkman was also a grad- and medical and handwriting experts were very much in evidence. The entire country was interested in the case, een, in Scotland. He lived and owned and it remains to this day the most large amount of property in Boston. famous in the criminal annals of the country. A strange fact was brought the historian. Doctor Parkman gave to light, and it seemed to sustain the the ground upon which the building old saying that "murder will out." The false teeth found in the furnace were unharmed, having lodged on a piece of The Parkman professorship was held the grate where they got the benefit of the cold air draught, and these were positively identified as those made for Parkman. While the bones were most ly reduced to ashes, these teeth escaped to condemn the guilty and establish

The defense contested every inch of ground, but the evidence for the de-00 to Webster, and for this and other | fense consisted for the most part of oans a note of \$2,432 was taken, set the highest testimony to Professor Webster's general character and to testimony tending to show that Doctor Parkman had been seen in various parts of Boston after he was known to ist, and could not control his desire buy every book and apparatus bearing upon his work; therefore, he was given tending to explain the presence of the remains in the medical colloge, or to support Webster's statement of the payment of the money to Parkman. Each night during the trial the jury held a service of prayer, and on the evening of March 31, 1850, they

During this time Professor Webster shield himself he even tried to throw suspicion on the janitor. Influential a per capita valuation of \$4,987, or, for men took up the case after the convictor a family of ten, \$38,870. There is no men took up the case after the conviction and tried to secure a commutation of sentence. But feeling ran high, and the governor and council decided that the verdict of the court must stand. It was ordered that Professor Webster should be hanged on Aug. 30 of that year, and this order was duly executed by High Sheriff Eveleth, in

the old jail in Boston. Professor Webster, while awaiting execution, made a full confession to the Rev. Dr. Putnam. Professor Websmer stated that he made the appointment on Friday, Nov. 23, not expecting to be able to pay Doctor Parkman, but in the hope that he might make some rrangement for future payment; that Doctor Parkman came into the lecture room and, following him rapidly back nto the rear room, immediately addressed him with great vehemence and asked him if he was ready to pay the money; that Professor Webster replied that he was not, and was beginning to try to explain his condition: Doctor Parkman would not listen to him, interrupted him with great vehemence, called him a swindler and liar, drew an envelope of papers from his pocket, and took from them the two notes, and said that he had had him appointed professor of chemistry and that now he would get him out of the professorship; that he, Webster, trying to interpose and pacify him; that Parkman continued his invective and approached him shouting and gesticulating violently, thrusting his fist holding the papers into Webster's face, until he, Webster, lost his temper, seized upon the nearest thing he could grasp, which was a piece of grapevine about an inch thick and two eet long, which he had used in the lecture room to show the effect of cortain chemicals in staining wood, and with it dealt him a blow upon the side of the head. He instantly dropped Webster leaned over him and spent a number of minutes trying to resuscitate him, but found that he was absolutely lifeless.

In his horror and consternation he ran to the doors and bolted them; then the idea struck him to try to concrime. He drew off the lothes of Parkman and thrust them nto the furnace, together with everyng contained in the pockets, except the watch, which he put in his pocket, and threw from the bridge into the r as he went that night to Cam-He then placed the body in sink in the small private room, took the knife which the officers vis and some of the other parts water turned on them and kept runng until Friday night. The thorax ernment in Washington. put in a small well in the rear of laboratory. The stick with which blow was struck was thrown into are. He picked up the two notes, ch he found lying on the floor re Parkman had fallen, seized an pen lying on the table, dashed it cross the face of the notes through signatures and put them in his pocket. He left the college as usual at 6 o'clock to go home.

Professor Webster denied that many his purse. The detective work performed by items of evidence introduced in the

the janitor brought nearly all these trials were important, though these character was above suspicion. More- brought up on the trial. The alleged cially kind to the janitor, and even death in removing the viscera. The while the latter was spying upon him Turkish knife was not used. The he gave the janitor an order for a tur- bundle of keys had been long before key for a Thanksgiving dinner. What picked up. The acid on the stairs had first caused Littlefield to suspect Webbeen dropped there by accident.

It has always been believed that had professor and Doctor Parkman the day story at the time he committed the a conviction for manslaughter. At the time of the murder Professor Webster doors, he noticed the unusual fires in was 59 years old. Doctor Parkman a full professor at Harvard. Parkman had retired from practice. Webster's domestic life was quiet and spotless. His family mingled with the best of the select circle of society.

"Judges, jurors, lawyers, and all oth ers connected with the case are dead except Joseph A. Willard, clerk of the superior civil court, who was one of Sheriff Eveleth's deputies, and was intimately acquainted with the younger

The old medical college building in which the tragedy occurred is now occupied by the Harvard dental school.

### THE OSAGE INDIANS

Nation on the Globe.

The English charge that we have decimated and robbed the Indians as no civilized nation ever plundered the aborigines it invaded or conquered, is on a par with the usual mendacity of the British writer, when referring

o countries other than his own The Globe need not point to Ireland as a fair sample of Butish spoliation and robbery. Every place the flag fli she has outraged, plundered and robbed the weaker people

Touching our own treatment of the Indians, it may not have been all that it might have been from the point of ustice and humanity, but what sub ect people of the British empire has the health and comforts of our Osage

By the recent renting of 600,000 icres of grazing land the Osage Indians of Oklahoma Territory have se cured an additional income of \$120 00. Already they are the richest peo ple on earth. Several years ago the lands of the Osages in Kansas were sold, the sale realizing \$8,000,000. This money was placed in the Treasury of the United States, and from it the Osage Indians derive an annual in come of \$400,000. In addition to this they own 1,570,195 acres of land, which is fairly worth \$5 an acre, making the value of their land holdings \$7.850,875 There are 1,972 Indians in the tribe counting men, women and children They all share alike in the triba wealth, and when a child is born i becomes a joint property owner with all the other Indians in the tribe. The profits from the \$8,000,000 held in the treasury, the recent rental of pasture lands, and other sources of revenue give the Osages an annual income approximating \$600,000, a per capita income of \$304.25 for each man, woman and child. When a family consists of SEVEN-Globe

man and wife and eight children, as often happens, the family receives each year in cash \$3,042.50, and on their and considerable grain for the market The realty holdings of the tribe have

other race of people in the world, it is declared, that can make such a show

The Osage Indians have not failed to profit by this wealth. The sons and daughters of families are sent East to colleges and boarding schools to be educated, many of them receiving pro-fessional training. There are a few families, of course, which stil live with almost the simplicity which marked the lives of their savage anpestors, but the desire for education and culture is rapidly spreading, and when the Osages become citizens, a few years hence, they will be fully equipped for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The homes of some of the most pro

gressive Osages compare favorably with the dwellings of white people of equal wealth. Their houses are richly urnished with carpets and modern furniture, and in many homes there are pianos upon which the boarding chool training of the daughters has taught them to perform. Horses and carriages are not infrequent, and though the automobile has not yet made its appearance, it is not an im possibility of the near future.-Detroit

> Men Responsible. Washington, May 31st.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE: In your comment upon a communi cation signed "Portia in Office," which appeared in your issue of May 19, you that "no man, however depraved will make improper advances toward rirtuous woman. There must," yo "be some encouragement, some sign, signal or outward manifestation of the inward immorality before any man will have courage to even lay

siege to the fortress of her honor.

Is it not a fact that the adoption of your view would be to place the en-tire responsibility for the social evil upon the shoulders of the woman? s a well-known fact that hundreds of girls who made the mistake of enter ing upon departmental life in Wash ington have been lured into paths of shame by men into whose lustful eyes they never cast the slightest glance o encouragement. They became the vic tims of the practised and insidious as saults of heartless libertines, aided in scores of cases by fallen women, paid and prompted for the part they were to play in the drama of nameless in famy. Girls who, could they have had but five minutes for rational reflection ound in the tea chest, and dismem—but that brief period in which to be red the body. The head and viscera think of the sacrifice they were asked put in the furnace that day. The to make and of its bitter consequence -would have torn to shreds the net put in a small well under the lid cast for their ruin, have been forced the lecture room table, and a stream on to hopeless degradation by salaried scoundrels in the service of the Gov-

> I like the fearless and outspoken manner in which the Globe assails wrongdoers, but its able editor will find, after a more extended residence at the National Capital, that, whatever may be the case in other cities, there are smiling villains in Washington who would rob a pure woman of her honor with as little compunction as ever Tom. King or Dick Turpin felt in depriving an honest wayfaring man of

M19-1m

### CARTER&CO. BROKERS.

1339 F Street.

W. A. Porterfield, Mgr.

FRACTIONAL LOTS A

SPECIALTY.

Phone 1128 Main.

Ernest R. Humphrey, Banker and Broker,

Stocks, Grain, Cotton and Provisions.

1329 F St. N. W.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1818 and 1880.

Correspondents J. L. McLean & Co., 60 Broadway, New York.

F. M. Beck. Ch. Alley.

Washington Loan and Trust Building. Telephone, main, 1098,

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE CON NECTION.

Fractional Lots a Specialty

You can borow from No security required, Don't hesitate. Your credit is good. Private Rooms. Business Confidential. Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Phone 2482-2.

Geo. D. Horning, Room 10, Central Building, Ninth Street and Pa. Ave. M19-3m

First in your mind, when in need of money! By coming here you not only get a lower rate of interest—but right treatment, too. It's a pleasure with us to open an account with you. See us! Loans made on furniture.

Washington Mortgage Loan Co., 610 F Street N. W.

#### LOANSOF\$10 AND UPWARD ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS

At lowest rates and on the day you apply. We are loaning on the Building and Loan Association plan, which makes the cost of carrying loans much less than you pay elsewhere, and allows you to pay it off in any sized:notes you desire. inning from one to twelve months. If ou have a loan with some other you have a loan with some other com-pany we will pay it off and advance you more money if desired. Rates cheer-fully given, and no cost to you unless loan is made. Call and get rates. Front

National Mortgage Loan Co. 625 F St., N. W.

> GOLD BRASS EMBOSSED ELECTRIC and PLAIN

WORK. Phone Main 749-2. Established 1889

THE SIGN SHOP JOSEPH S. HAAS.

WE SIGN ANYTHING." 1417 G Street

M19-3m

Phone 1827-2 for THE PROMPT SIGN MAN,

JAC, D. GOLDSMITH, 314, 8th St., N. W.

MAGRATH & KENNELLY, Wholesale and retail dealers in

## HORSES AND MULES

Auction sales every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock a.m. at our auction stables,

205 ELEVENTH ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. All stock guaranteed as represented on the daw of sale. Horses and mules always at private sale. Consignments of stock solicited,

### W. H. FISHER, Dyer and Cleaner 709 Ninth St. N. W.

1407 14th St. N. W.

Ladies Dresses and Laces at Reasonable Prices. Telephone 1152.

FOUND—Ice Cream, 70c, gallon; not made in a cellar, but above ground, for sewer gas abounds in cellars and breeds typhoid, diphtheria, etc. Moral: Don't eat that kind. LACEY'S is pure and delicious.

607 New York avenue.

Wall Papers. Beautiful, appropriate wall papers in all the newest designs and colorings are here in profusion. Come and see them before selecting your wall coverings. It will pay you to do so. Rooms papered

COLUMBIA WALL PAPER CO., 921 H Street N. W.

#### BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25, 1900. Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street. Chicago and Northwest, 10:50 a. m.,

\*8:05 p. m. Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Indianapolis, \*10:05 a. m., \*3:45 p. m., \*1:10 night. Pittsburg and Cleveland, \*10:50 a. m., \*8:30 p. m., and \*1:00 night. Columbus and Wheeling, \*8:05 p. m. Winchester, †8:35 a. m., †3:45 and †5:30 p. m.

. m. Luray, †3:45 p. m. Appanolis, †7:10, \*\*\*8:30, †8:35, †12:15,

p. m.
Luray, †3:45 p. m.
Annapolis, †7:10, \*\*8:30, †8:35, †12:15,
\*\*4:35 and †5:30 p. m.
Frederick, †8:35, \*\*9:00, †10:50 a. m.,
\*\*1:15, †4:30, †5:30 p. m.
Hagerstown, †10:05 a. m. and †5:30 p. m.
Boyd and way points, †8:35, \*\*9:00 a. m.,
\*\*1:15, †4:30, †5:30, \*7:05 p. m.
Gaithersburg and way points, †8:35,
\*\*9:90 a. m., †12:50, \*\*1:15, †3:00, †4:30, \*5:30,
\*7:05, \*\*10:15, †11:25 p. m.
Washington Junction and way points,
†8:35, \*\*9:00 a. m., \*\*1:15, †4:30, †5:30 p. m.
Baltimore, week days, \*2:35, 5:00, 6:30,
\*7:05, \*7:10, \*8:30, \*8:35, \*9:30, \*10:90 a. m.,
\*12:10 m., 12:15, \*1:10, \*8:30, \*6:30, \*8:00,
\*10:90, \*11:30, †1:35 p. m. Sundays, \*2:25,
\*7:707, \*7:10, \*8:30, \*9:00 a. m., \*12:10, \*1:10,
\*11:5, \*3:00, \*3:30, 4:35, \*5:05, \*5:10, 6:30,
\*8:00, \*10:00, \*11:30, \*11:35 p. m.
\*ROYAL BLUE LINE.

#### ROYAL BLUE LINE.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York,
Boston, and the East, \*2:35, \*7:05 (Diner),
†8:30 (Buffet), \*\*9:00 (Diner), †10:00 (Diner)
a.m., \*12:10 (Diner), \*1:10 (Diner), \*3:00
("Royal Limited," Diner), †4:00 (Buffet),
\*5:05 (Diner), \*8:00 and \*11:30 p.m. (SleepingCar open at 10:00 o'clock.)
Parlor Cars on all day testing

ngCar open at 10:00 o'clock.)
Parlor Cars on all day trains.
Atlantic City, †10:00 a. m., †12:10 noon, and †1:10 and †3:00 p. m.
\*Daily. †Except Sunday. \*Sunday only. xExpress trains.
Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at ticket offices, 519 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, New York avenue and Fifteenth street, and at fepot. Telephonetick et offices for R. v. O.

depot. Telephoneticket offices for B. & O. Electric Automobile Cabs.
F. D. UNDERWOOD,
D. B. MARTIN, 2d Vice President
Mgr. Pass. Traffic. and Gen. Mgr.



CHESAPEAKE OHIO RAILROAD

Through the Grandest Scenery in America. All Trains Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Steam Heated. Dining Cars on Through Trains. Station Sixth and B Streets.

Schedule in effect April 12, 1901.

Schedule in effect April 12, 1901.

3 p. m. Daily—Cincinnati and St. Louis Special. Solid train for Cincinnati, Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis without change. Parlor Car Covington, Va., to Virginia Hot Springs. Parlor Cars Cincinnati to Chicago.

11.10 p. m. Daily—F. F. V. Limited—Solid Train for Cincinnati, Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville without change. Connection for Virginia Hot Springs daily. Pullman compartment car to Virginia Hot Springs daily except Sunday. Observation Parlor Car, Hinton to Cincinnati. Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.

11.41 a. m. Daily Except Sunday—For Newport News, Nortolk, and Old Point Comfort, via Penn. R. R., R. F. and P. and Richmond.

3 p. m. Daily—For Gordonsyille, Charlottsyille, Stappton daily and for Piable

and Richmond.

3 p. m. Daily—For Gordonsville, Charottsville, Staunton daily, and for Richmond daily except Sunday.

Reservation and tickets at Chesapeake

and Ohio office, 513 Pennsylvania Ave.;
609 Fourteenth street, near F, and at the
station. Telephone call 1441 for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab service.

H. W. FULLER,

General Passenger Agent.
Telephone 1066.

### Norfolk and Western Railway.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT January 27, 1901.

Leave Washington, P. R. R. Station, 6th and B streets. 6th and B streets,
8:01 a. m.—Daily—All points on Norfolk
and Western; also Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis.
10:01 p. m.—Daily—Roanoke, Bristol,
Winston-Salem, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans. Through sleepers. Cafe cars.
For Norfolk—Leave Washington 4:30
a. m. daily, 11:41 a. m. except Sunday,
3:12 p. m. daily. Arrive Norfolk 11:20
a. m., 5:35 p. m., 10:40 p. m.
From B. & O. Station—3:45 p. m. daily
except Sunday—Luray, Shenandoah,
Trains from the Southwest arrive Pennsylvania passenger station 6:52 a. m. and

sylvania passenger station 6:52 a. m. and All information at 1229 Pennsylvania avenue.

### Seaboard Air Line Railway.

"FLORIDA AND WEST INDIA SHORT LINE." LEAVE WASHINGTON, PENNA. R. R. STATION

PENNA. R. R. STATION

8:35 A. M. Daily. Florida and Atlanta Fast
Mail—Through Pullman Sleepers to Jacksonville, connecting at Hamlet with Pullman
Sleeper for Atlanta.
6:55 P. M. Daily. Florida and Metropolitan
Limited—Through Pullman Sleepers to Jackson-ville and Atlanta. These trains offer excellent schedules to Petersburg, Raieigh,
Southern Pines (Pinehurst), Camden, Columbia, Savannah, Jackson-ville, and all Florida
points; Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville and all points
west and southwest.
4.30 A. M. Daily, Local—To Petersburg, Raleigh, Southern Pines (Pinehurst), Hamlet
and intermediate points.
Office 1434 N. Y. ave, and Penn. R. R. tieket
office.
R. E. L. BUNCH.

# HABLE

R. E. L. BUNCH, Gen. Pass, Agt.

HE CUTS THE RATES Buy and sell your railroad tickets at Hable's Ticket Office, National Motel And save from \$1 to \$5. Member of the American Ticket Brokers' Association. Phone E 33 A.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR PRINTING HOUSE,

NO. 43 B STREET NW.

W. H. DOLL, Sen. Agt.

JOB, BOOK, LEGAL,

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS.

JOHN W. HAYES, Manager